

Fig. 1

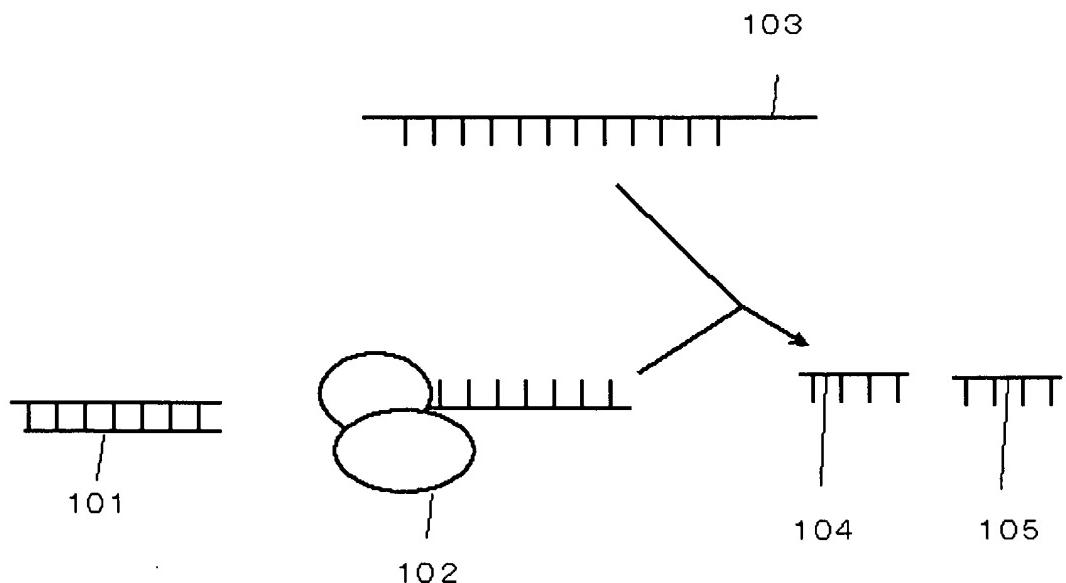


Fig. 2

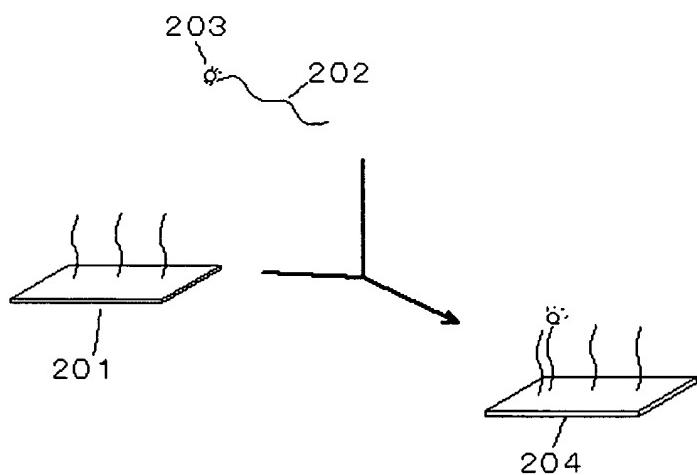


Fig. 3

○○○○○○×○○○○○○○×○○○○○○○
○○○○○○○×○○○○○○×○○○○○○○
○○○○○○○×○○○○○○○×○○○○○○

Fig. 4

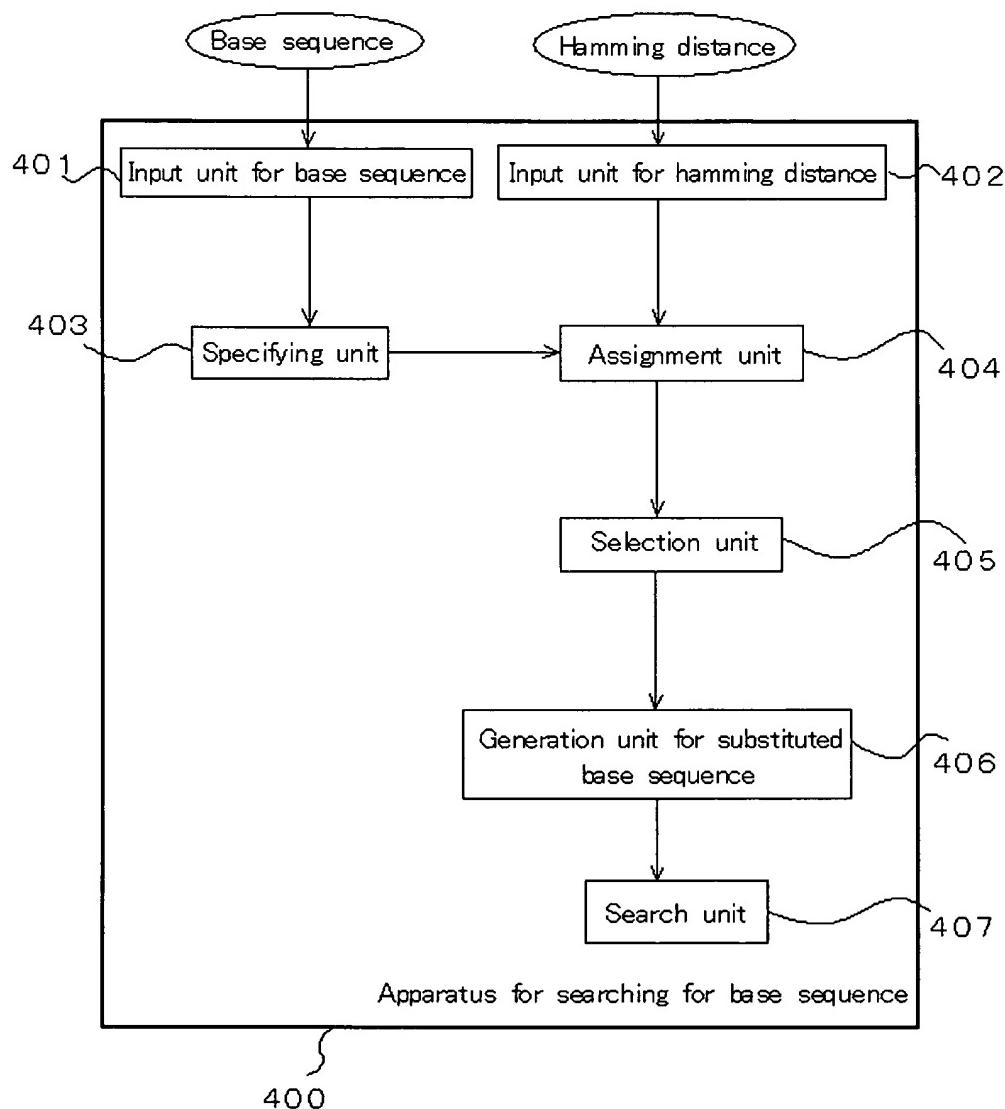


Fig. 5

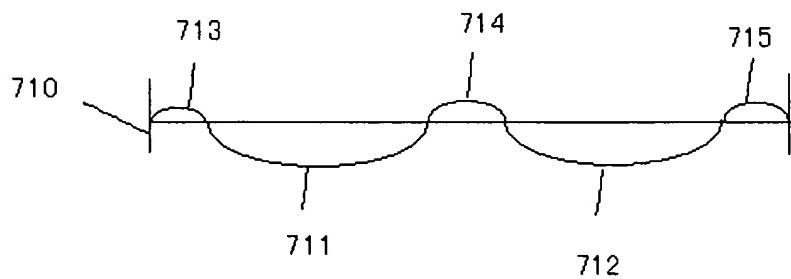
A	C	C	G	T	A	G	T	A	T	A	T	G	C	T	G	C	T	G
			X					X				X						
A	C	C	G	C	A	G	T	A	T	C	T	G	C	T	T	C	T	G

Fig. 6

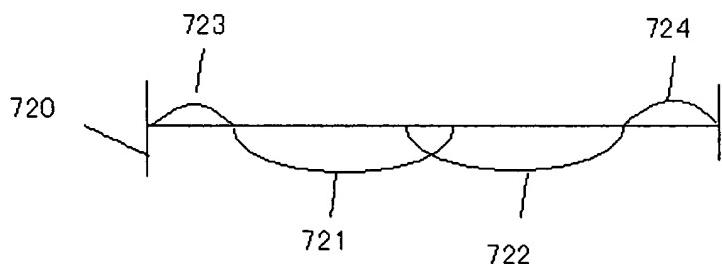
$$d_H(S, T) = \left| \{i \mid S_i \neq T_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\} \right|$$

Fig. 7

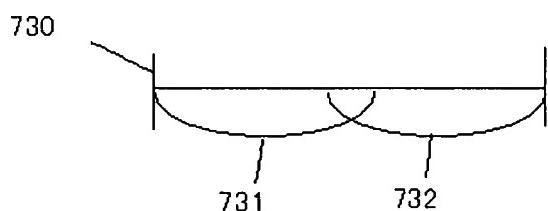
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

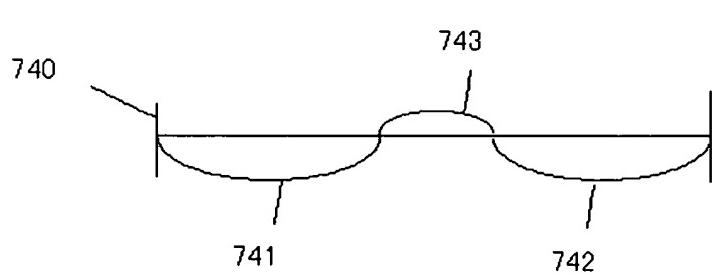


Fig. 8

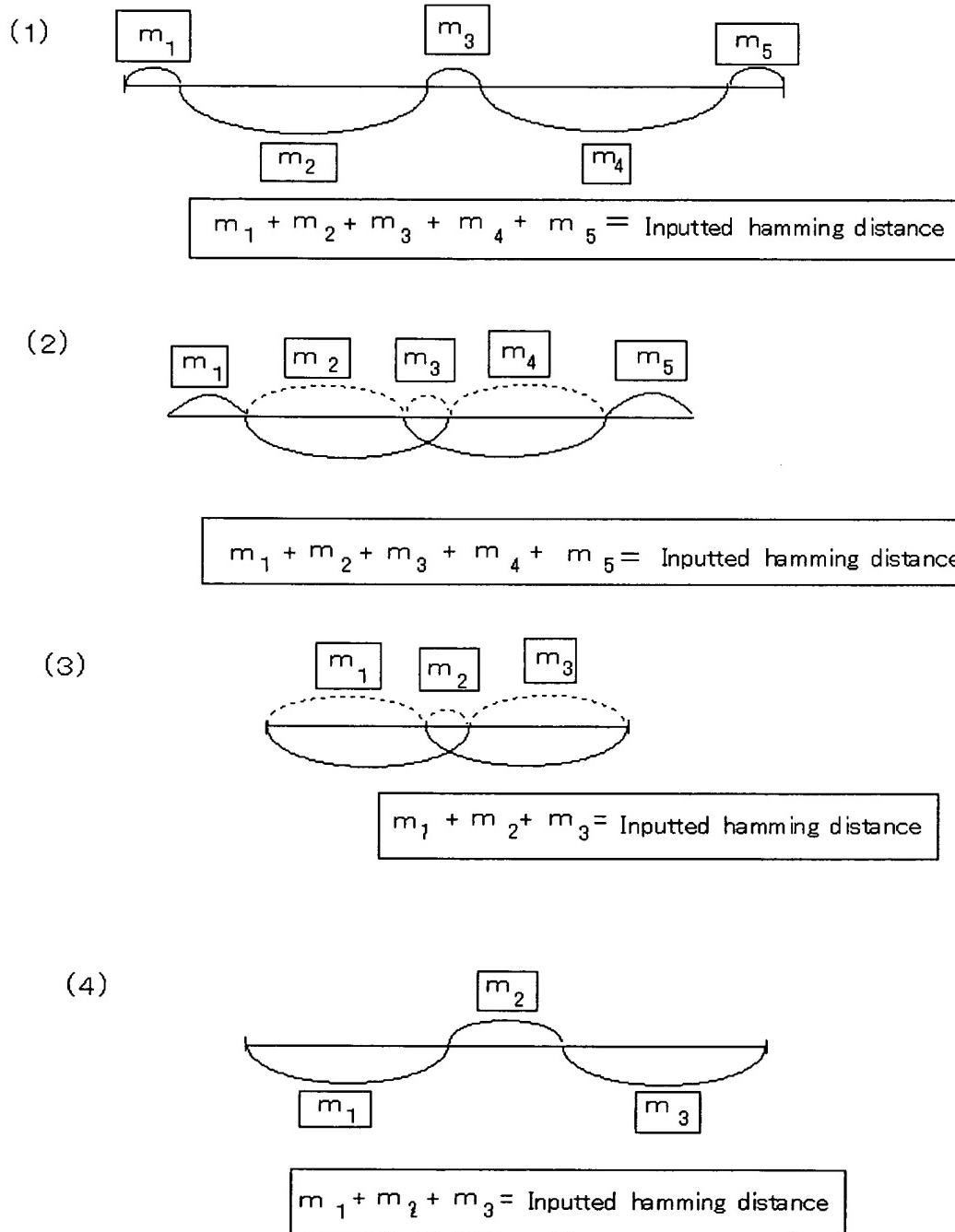
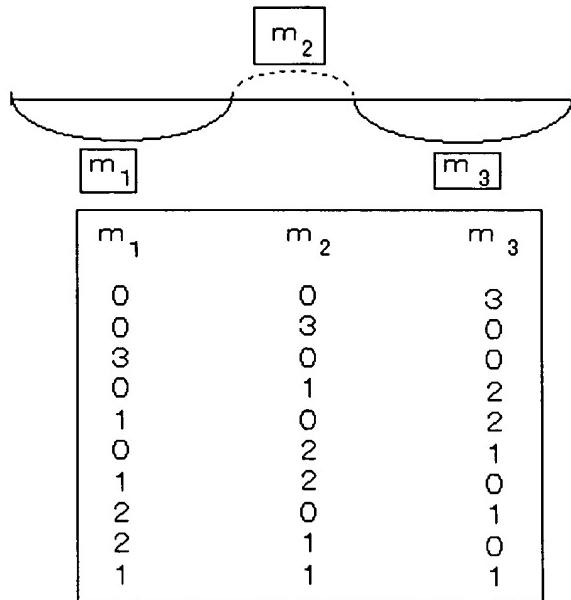


Fig. 9

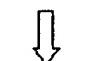


$m_1 \leq m_3$

$m_1 > m_3$

m_1	m_2	m_3
0	0	3
0	3	0
0	1	2
1	0	2
0	2	1
1	1	1

m_1	m_2	m_3
3	0	0
1	2	0
2	0	1
2	1	0



m_1
0
1

m_3
0
1

Fig. 10

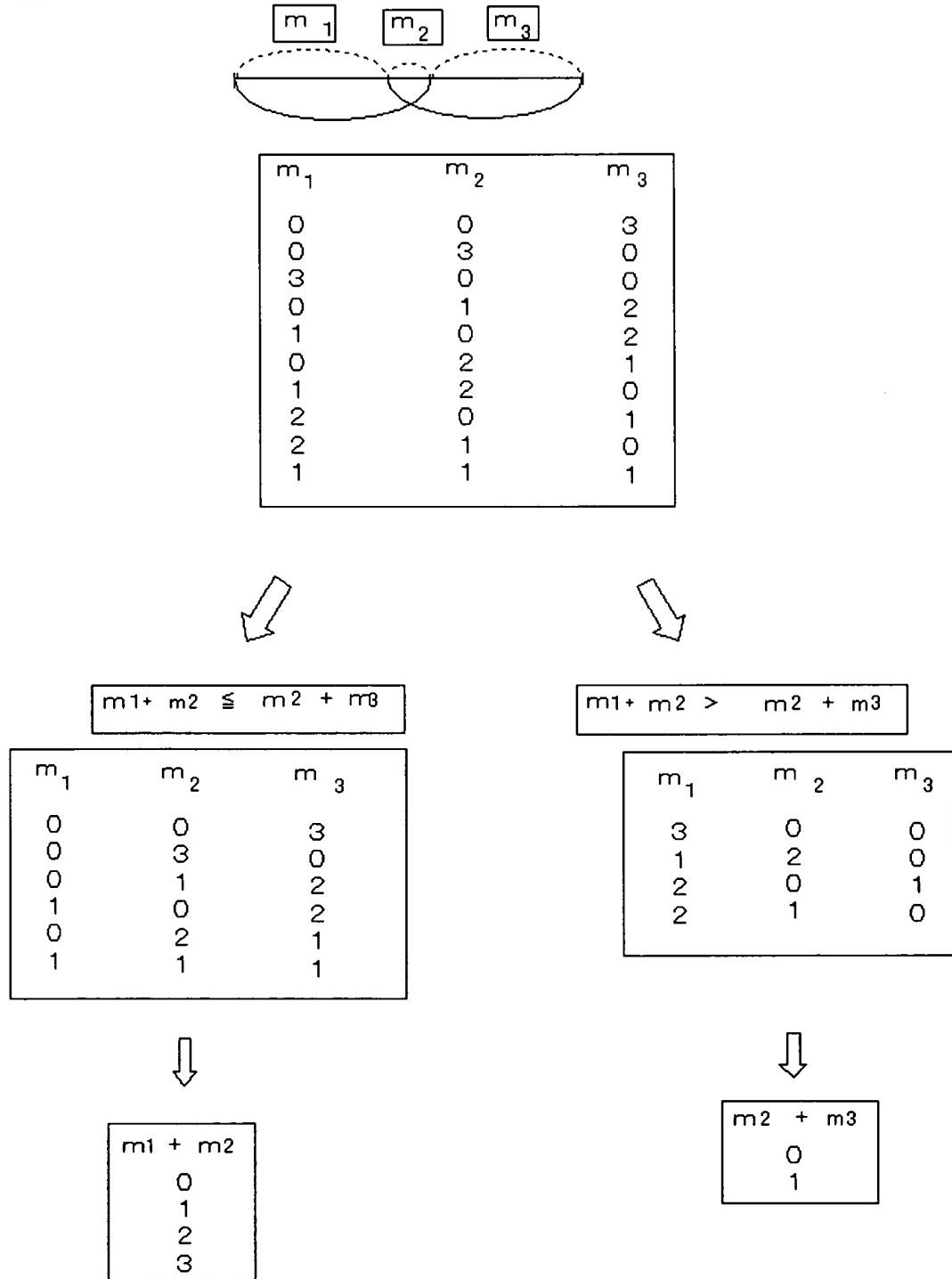


Fig. 11

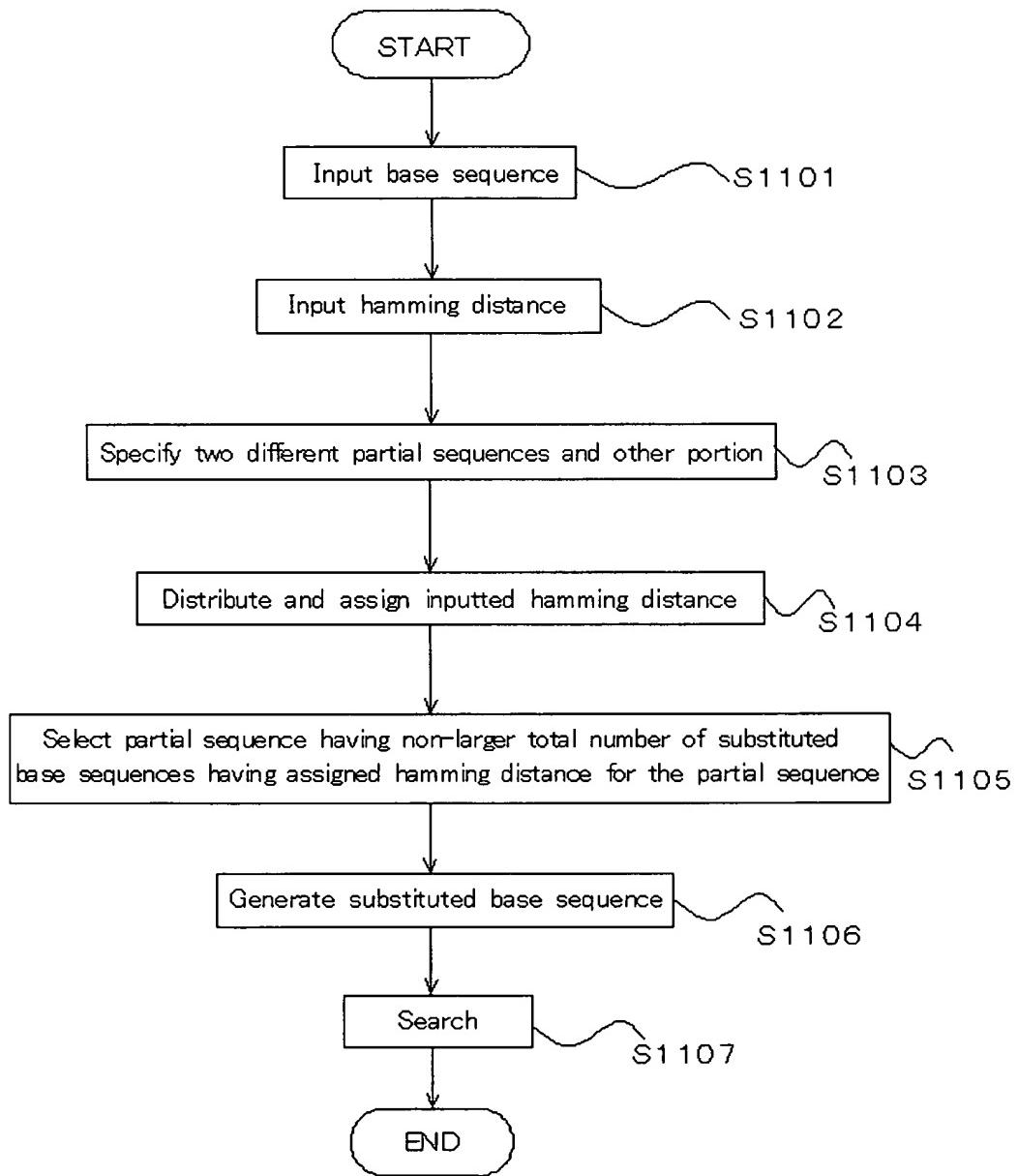


Fig. 12

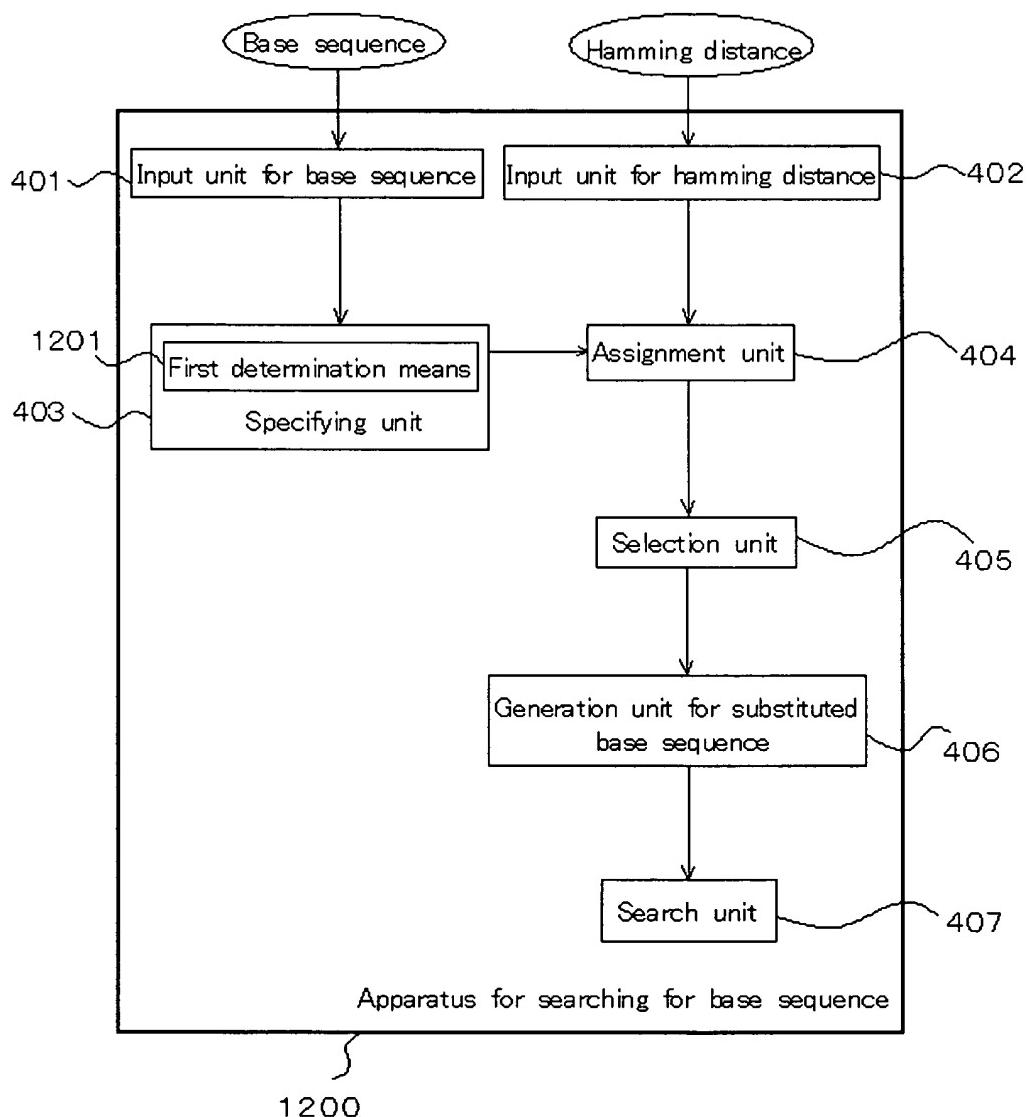


Fig. 13

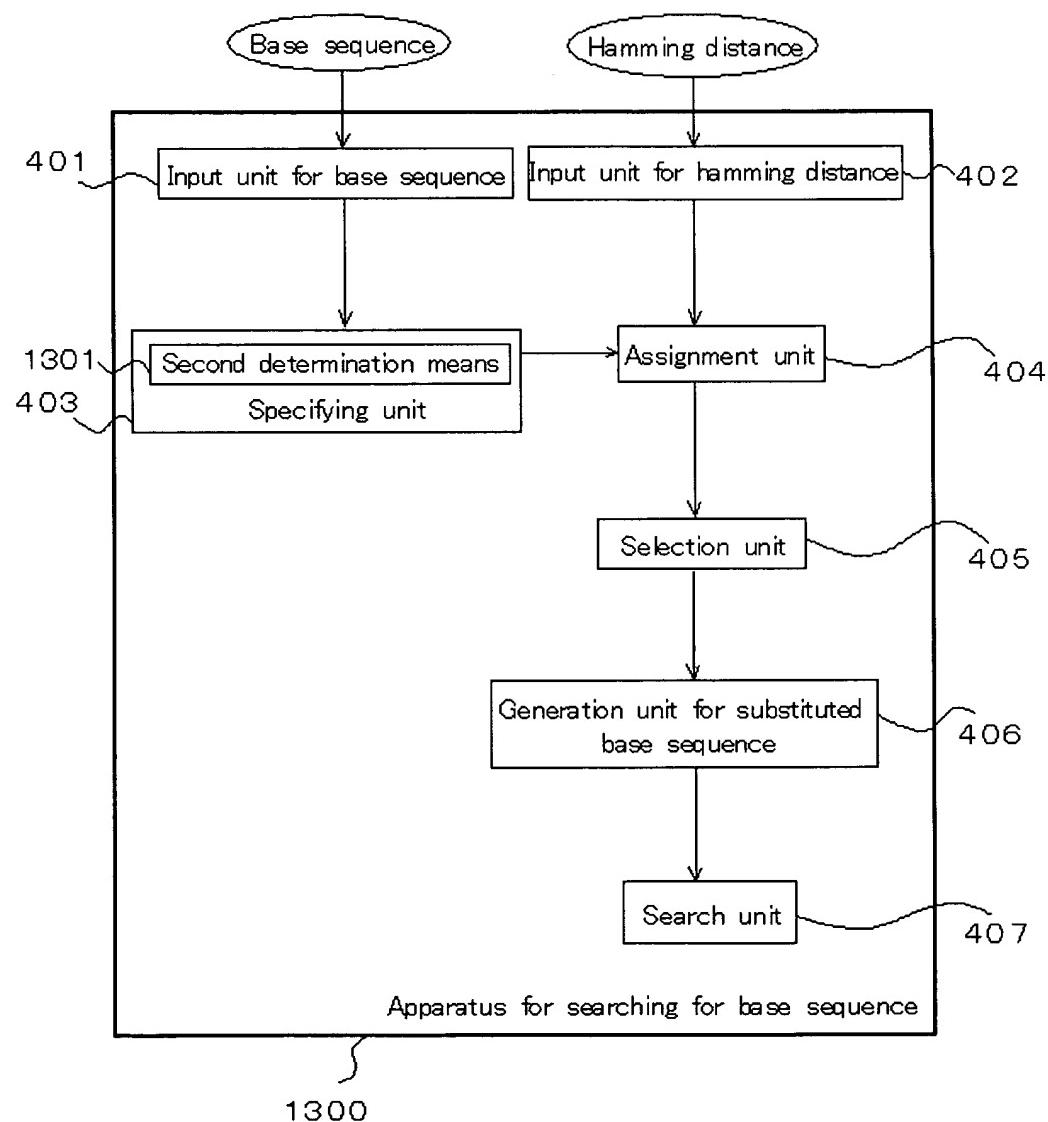


Fig. 14

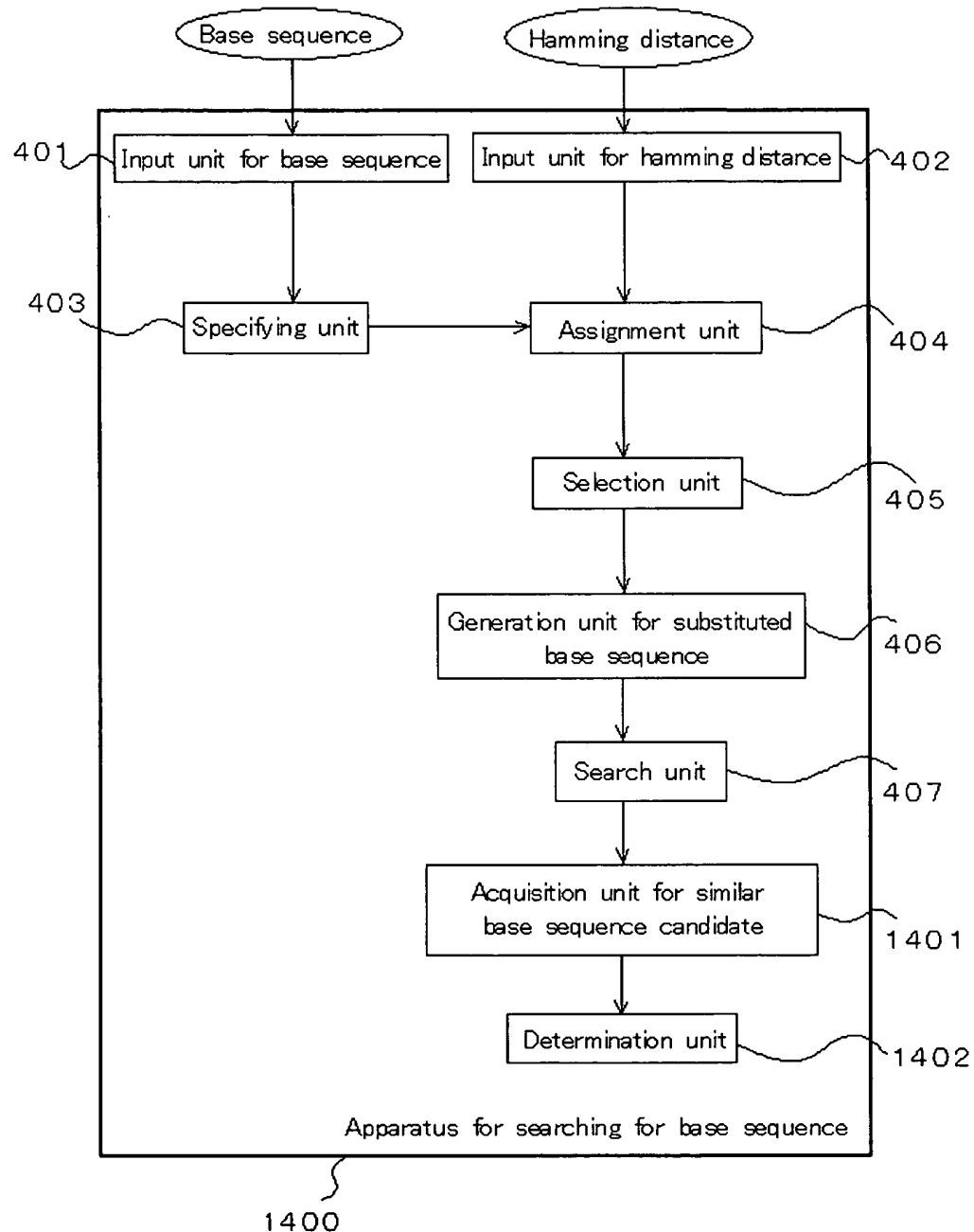


Fig. 15

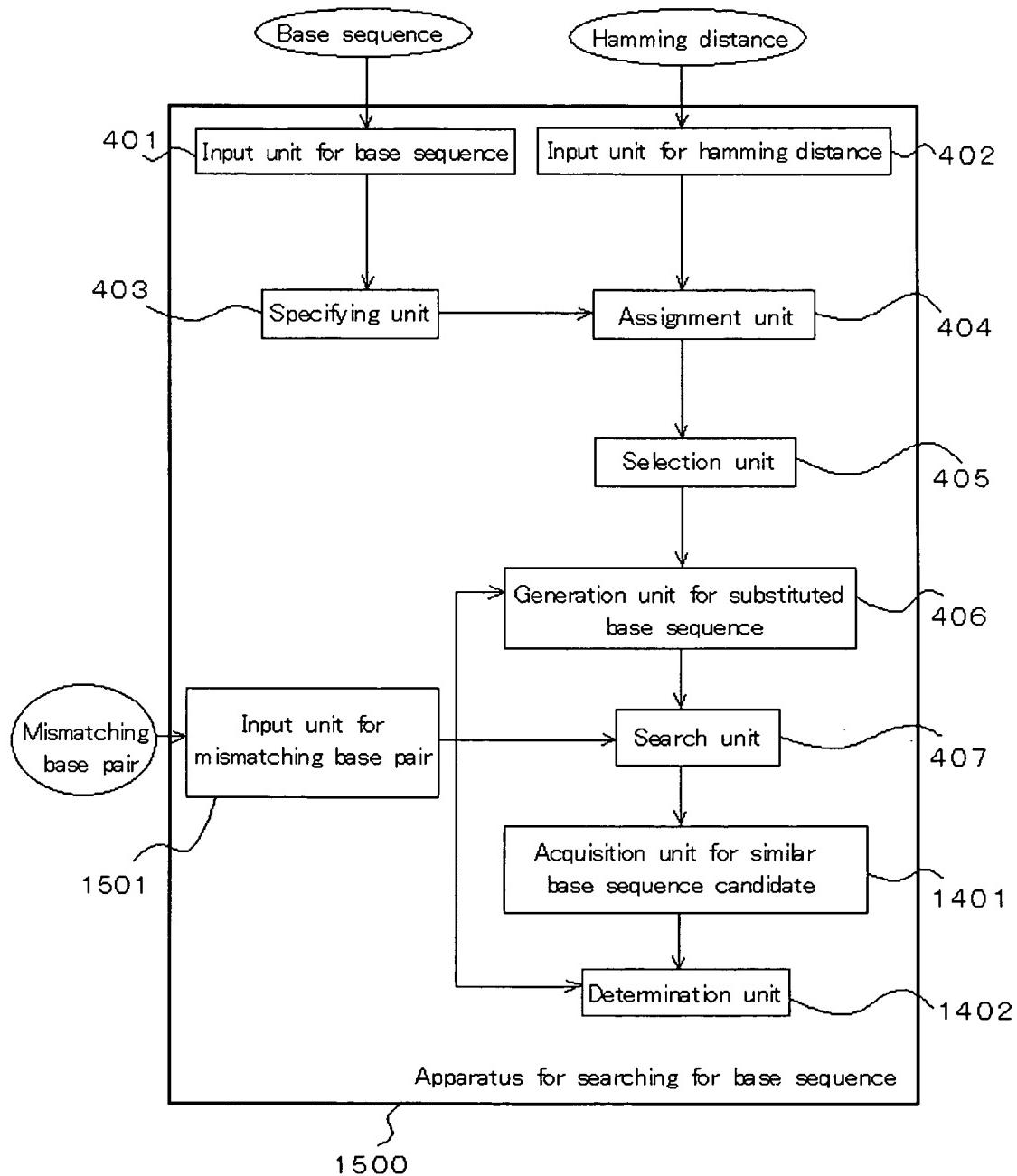


Fig. 16

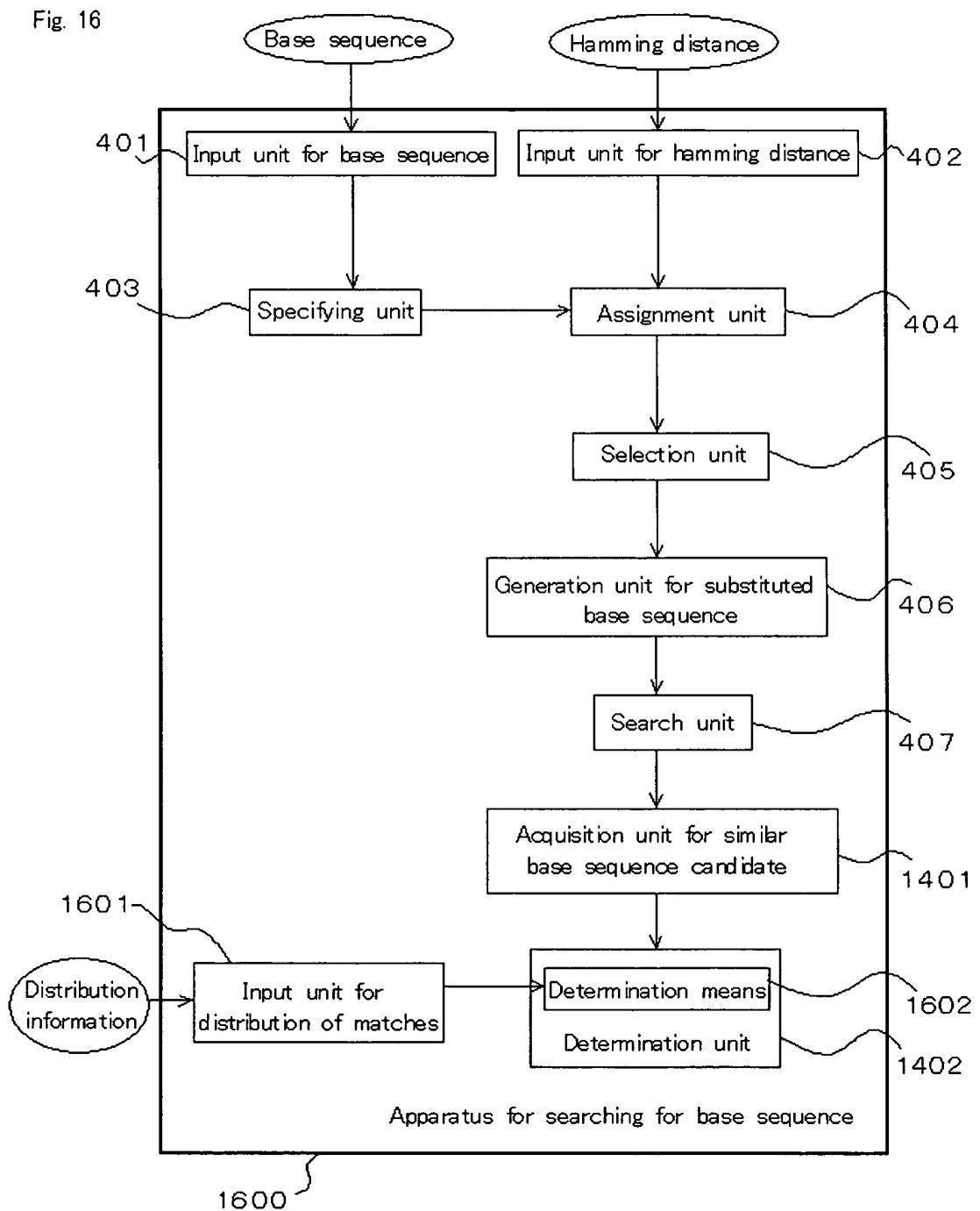


Fig. 17

```

distributeHammingDistance(int P, int H, int nSize, int* vec)
{
    int h;

    if (P==1) {
        vec[1] = h;

        /*
         * one of the assignments of the hamming distance to all partial
         * sequences is completed, so that the hamming distances
         * stored in vec are outputted
         */
        for (int i = 1; i <= nSize; i = i + 1) {
            printf("Part %d th: %d", i, vec[i]);
            /* a separator or a terminator is outputted */
            if (i != nSize) {
                /* a comma is outputted as a separator */
                printf(", ");
            }
            else {
                /* a break is outputted as a terminator */
                printf("\n");
            }
        }
    }
    else {
        for (h = 0; h <= H; h = h + 1) {
            vec[P] = h;
            distributeHammingDistance(P - 1, H - h, nSize, vec);
        }
    }
}

```

Fig. 18

```
for (l1 = 0; l1 < L; l1 = l1 + 1) {
    for (l2 = l1 + 1; l2 < L; l2 = l2 + 1) {
        foreach a1 in {A, C, G, T} {
            if (S[l1] != a1) {
                foreach a2 in {A, C, G, T} {
                    if (S[l2] != a2) {
                        Generate the substituted base sequence
                        by substituting l1-th base of S to a1,
                        and the l2-th base to a2;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Fig. 19

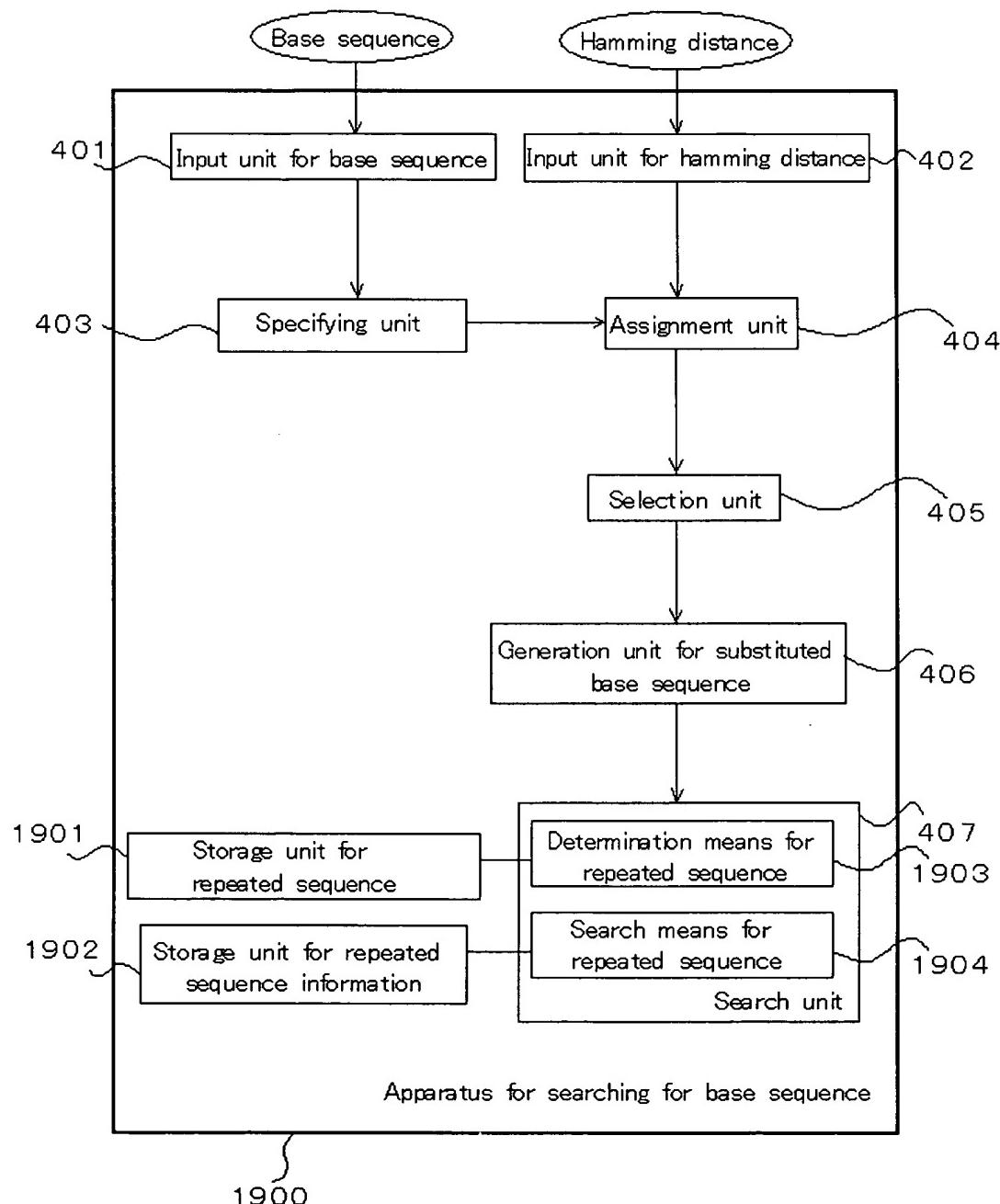


Fig. 20

Identifier of repeated sequence	Repeated sequence
1	ACGGGUUC•••
2	GGGGGAAAAA•••
:	:

Fig. 21

Identifier of repeated sequence	Position of appearance
1	58210
1	37703
1	27503
1	30516
:	:
2	167
2	27367
2	112109
:	:

Fig. 22

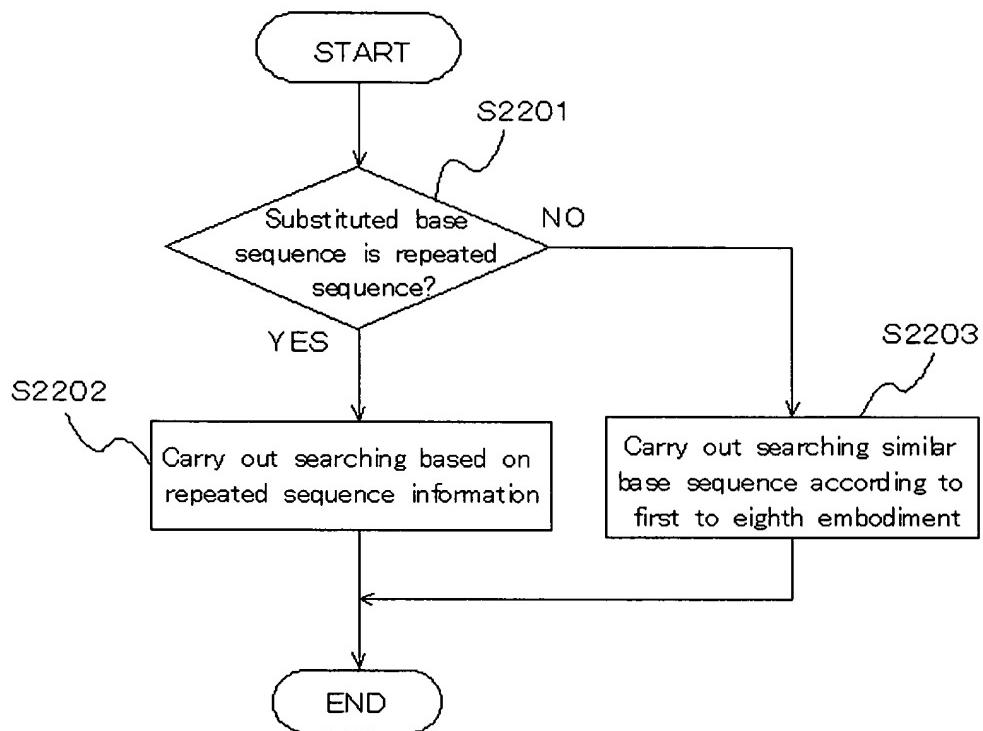


Fig. 23

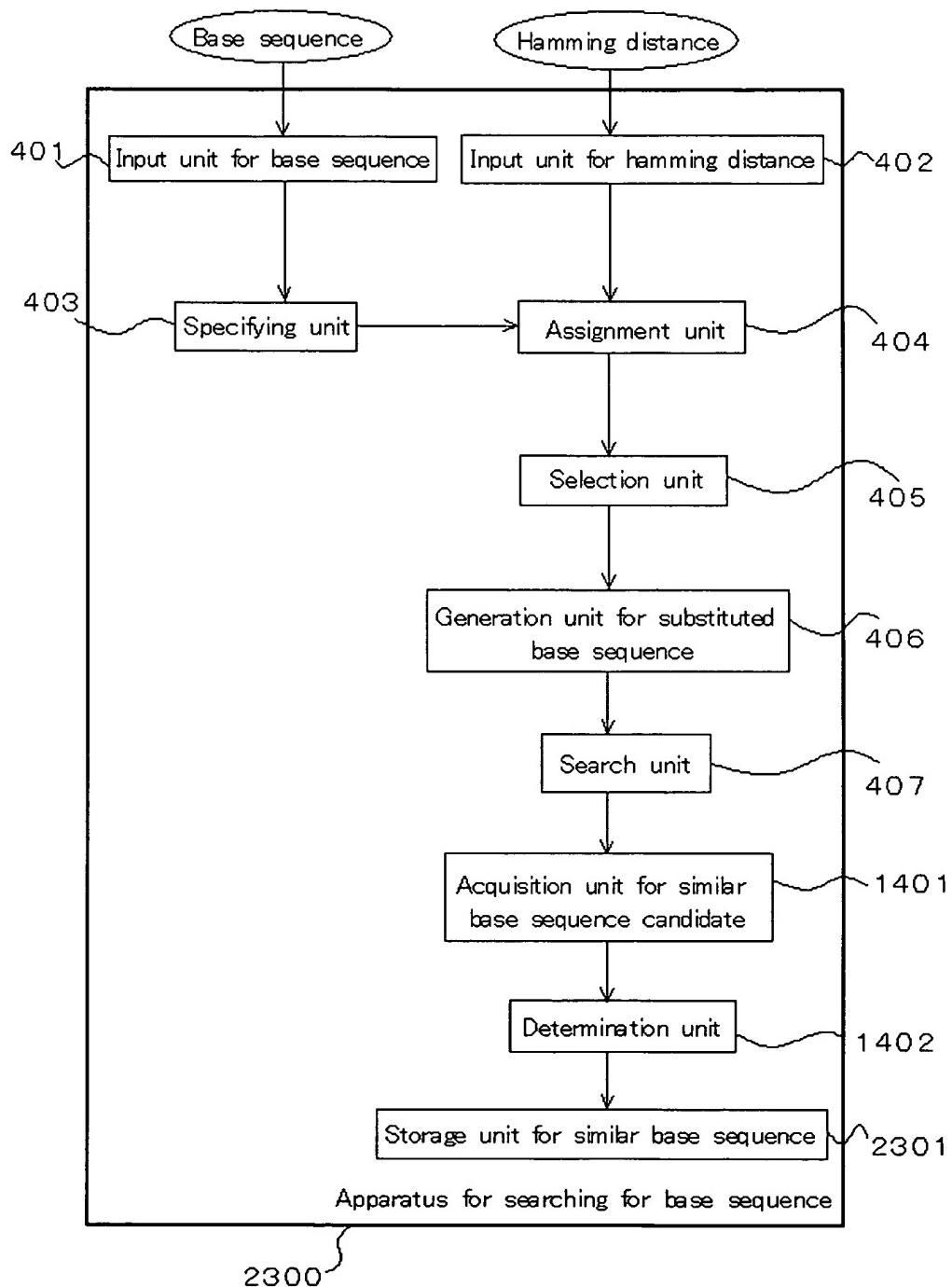


Fig. 24

Input for base sequence	Hamming distance	Similar base sequence
⋮	⋮	⋮

Fig. 25

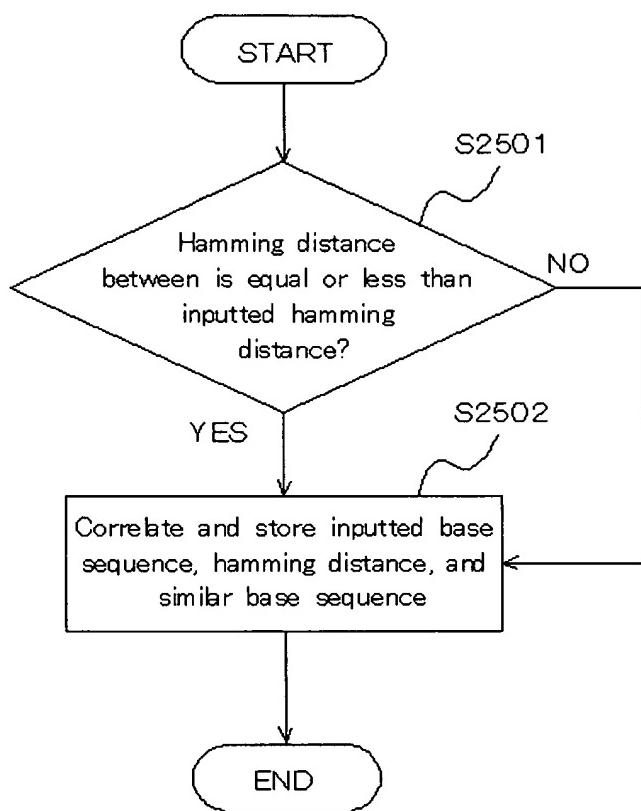


Fig 26

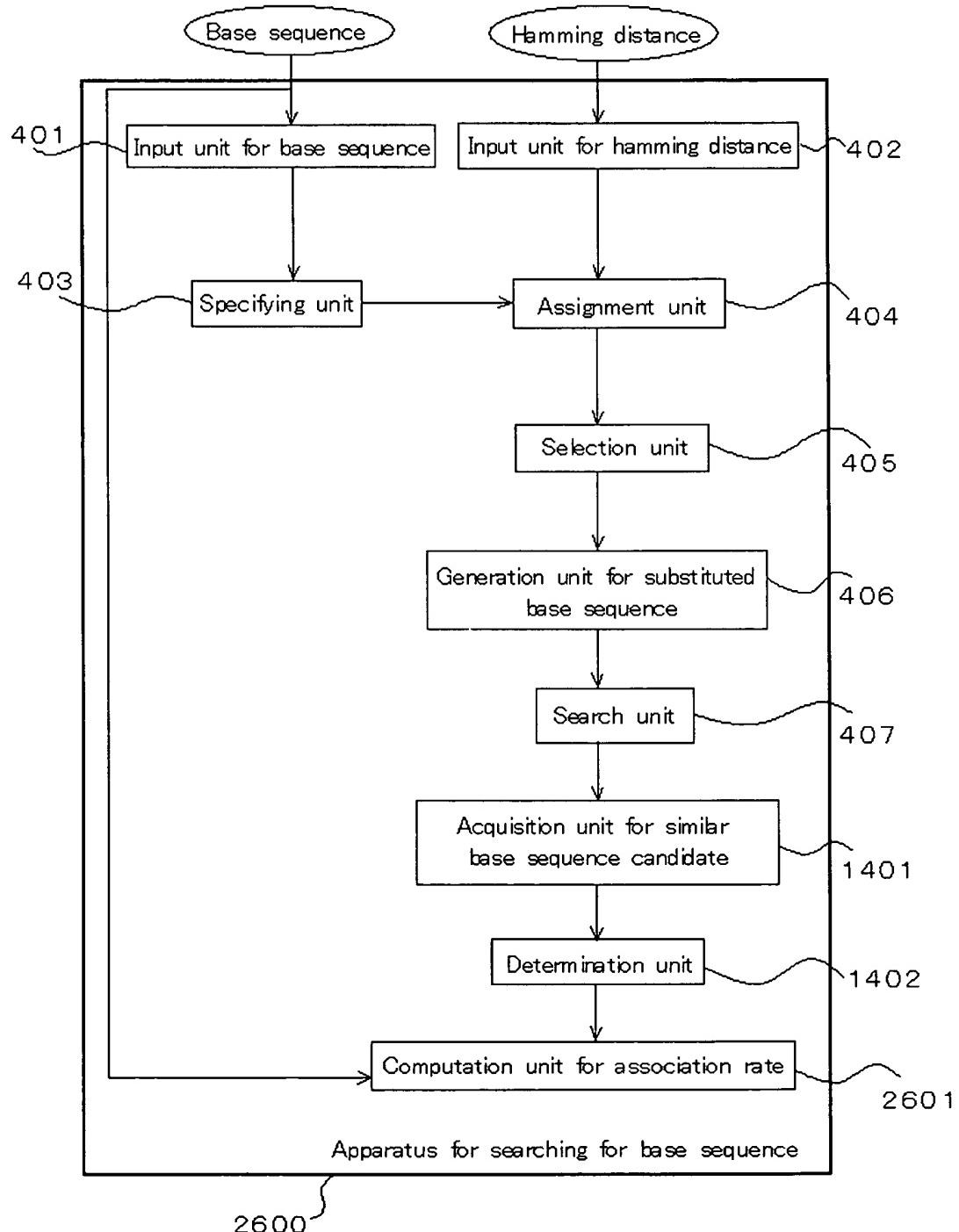


Fig. 27

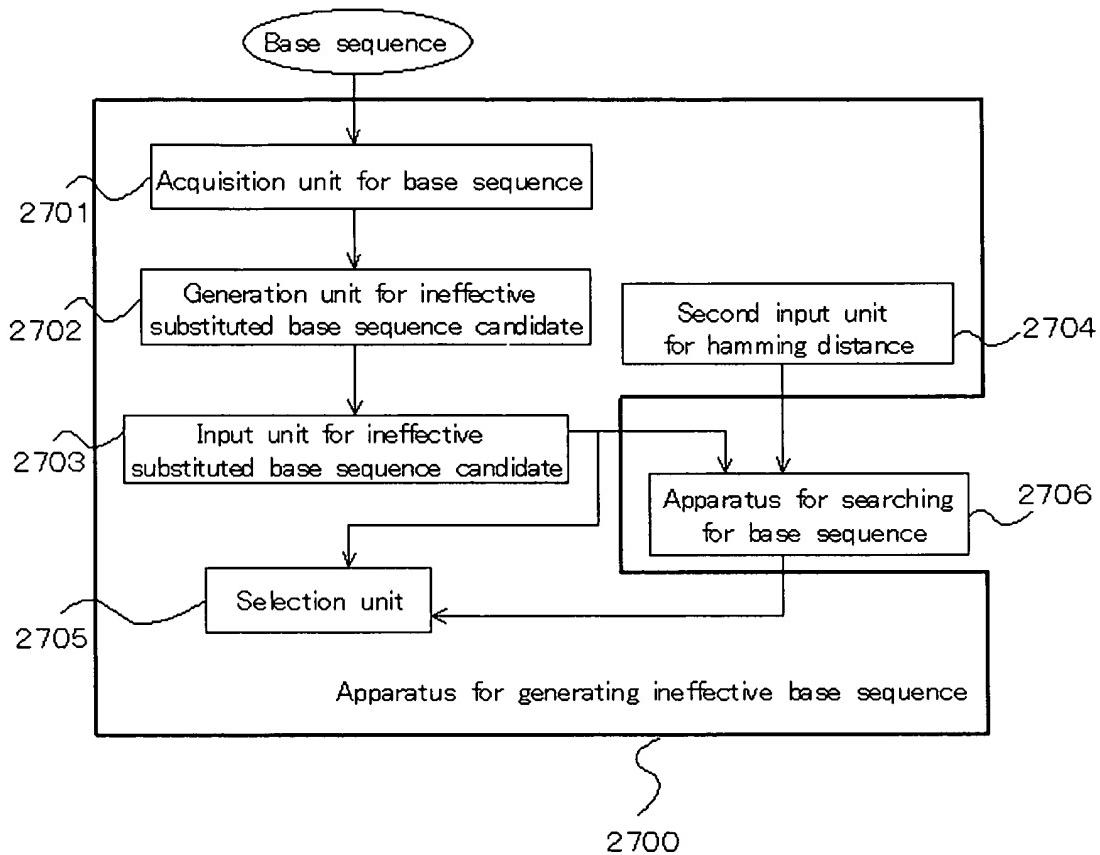


Fig. 28

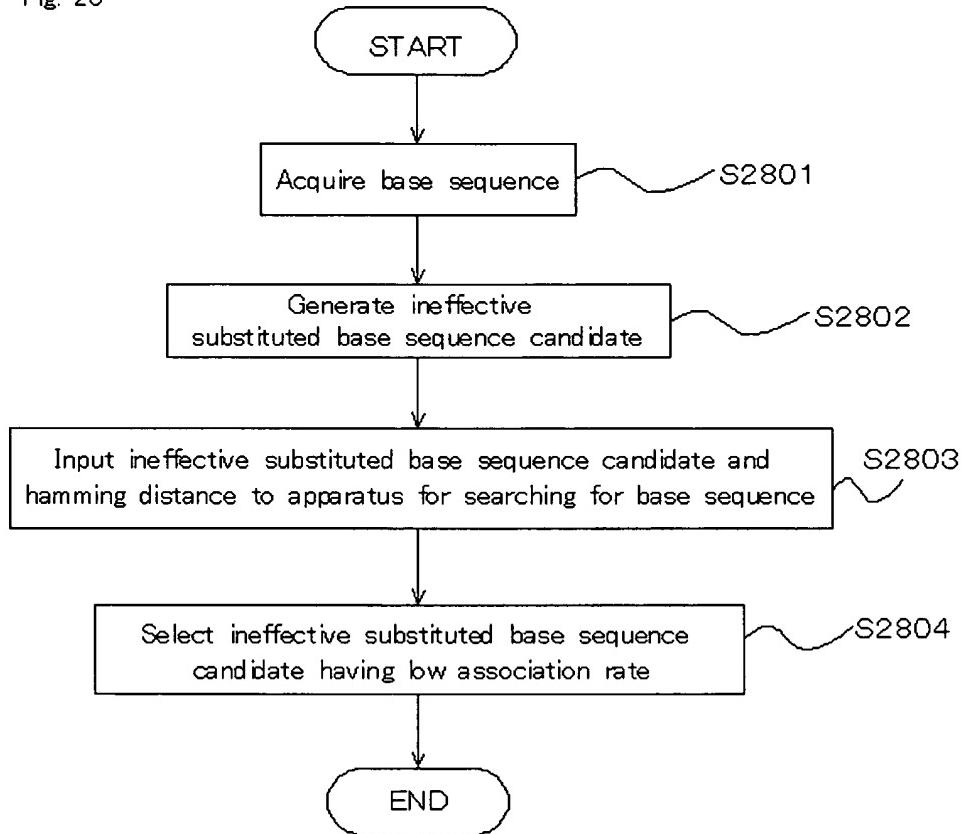


Fig. 29

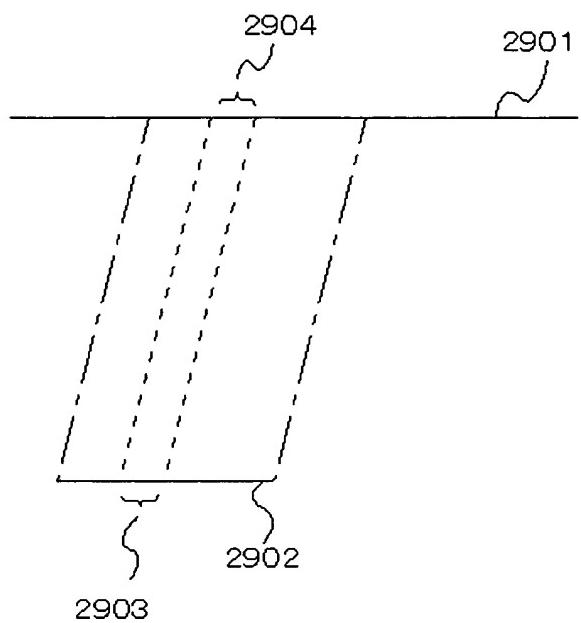


Fig. 30

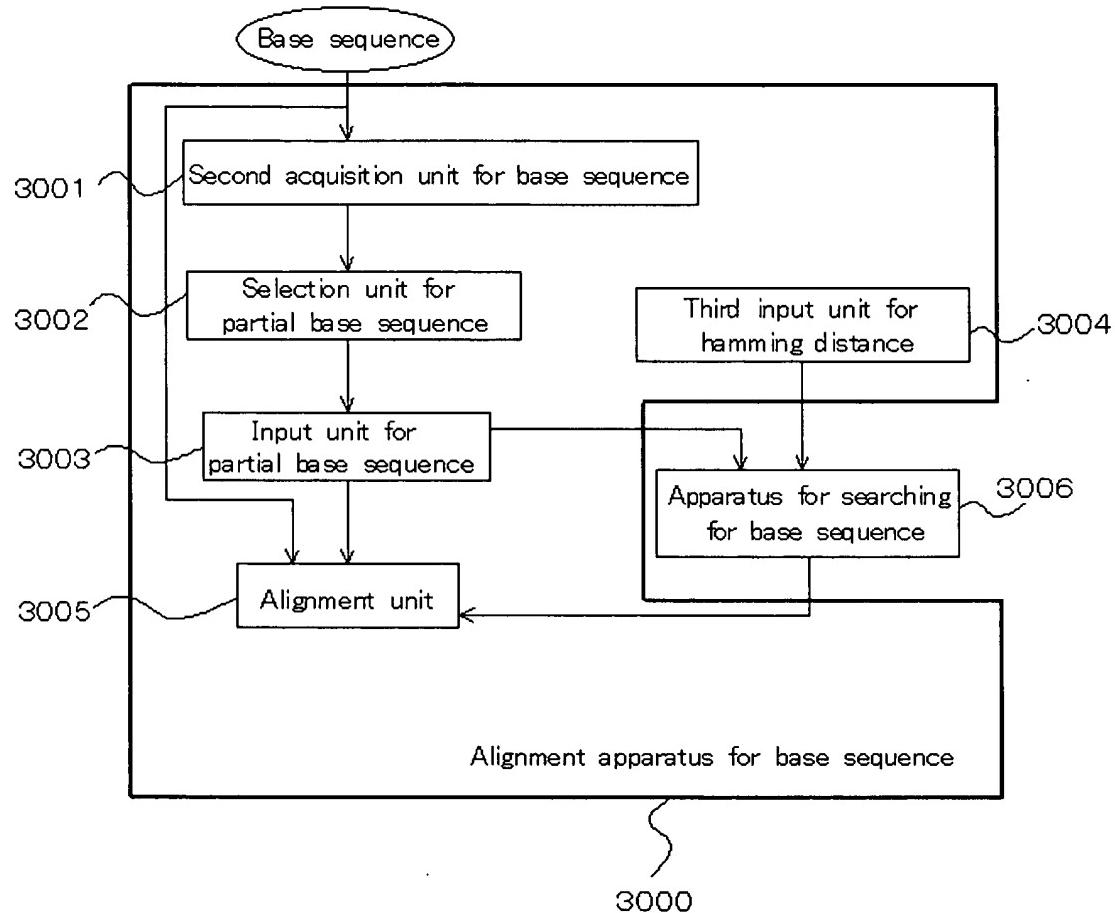


Fig. 31

